

The Evening Herald.

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GET DOWN TO FACTS.

DURING a recent visit to New Mexico the general colonization agent of the Santa Fe railroad advised strongly against misleading advertising, or even against the use of the superlative in advertising literature. Colonizing of raw land, this authority points out, is no longer a game of dice. The land seeker generally is fairly well advised and the competition, keen and more keen with every day, is reducing the business of settling and developing land to the scientific basis where nothing but facts count.

Especially, he pointed out, must we guard against an inflation of land values. The tendency of the west is to anticipate profits—we are inundated with the get-rich-quick virus and generally with all honesty we see the fully developed value of our lands while they are yet raw and very, very dry. The Santa Fe colonization agent, by a few quick references, shows lands in the east and the south and even in the central states, such as Missouri and Arkansas, which are highly productive, well located as to markets and which may be had at a half or a third of the price asked for the same grade of land in the far west. He says:

"In order to keep the west in the vanguard of progress a complete readjustment and lowering of land values must be made, and more liberal terms of land sales, with lower interest rates, must be conceded.

"In the matter of fruit raising, for instance, the west is just now meeting with the most active competition from localities of the east and the south. I know of good lands for apple raising to be had in the east and the south at \$25 per acre. The investor who is pointed will not come out west and pay, as he has of yore, ten times as much for fruit lands. Neither livestock, dairying or poultry raising is profitable on the basis of high land valuations obtaining in many parts of the west.

"The western people must also abandon the false idea that when they bring in a settler and sell him a piece of land their duty is finished. It has only begun if they want to retain the settler as a good citizen to aid in upbuilding the community. It pays in a thousand ways to attract and retain high class homesteaders. The day of the pioneer is over in the United States and to attract a good class of homesteaders these days other inducements, such as good roads, schools, libraries, etc., must be held forth, in addition to the land and its adaptability to any given pursuit."

DYING WITH CARE.

CONTENTS which have been filed by children of a half brother, or some such distant relation to the will of the late Mr. Godard of Chicago, whose New Mexico interests made him a factor in the development of Roswell, call attention to the difficulty a majority of very wealthy men have in disposing of their wealth so that it will remain disposed as desired, after their demise. Mr. Godard desired to give some \$400,000 to founding a club for old men. Naturally even distant relatives, or partial ones, objected to any such wasteful distribution of real money. There are men, however, who know how and find ways to beat the game, though dead. There is, for instance, the case of Robert L. Keen, of Montclair, N. J., now dead, but likely to become famous.

In his will he stipulated that any woman who could prove herself to have been his wife should receive a sum of \$50 and no more.

Inasmuch as Mr. Keen was a well-known bachelor, the bequest seems at first consideration, to hint at a romance or something of that kind, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. But not so. Mr. Keen was very strictly unmarried. The bequest is only a case of posthumous caution.

Mr. Keen had observed, with some perturbation, that, when rich men die, indigent women are likely to appear from nowhere in particular to advance matrimonial claims to large estates. Such cases get into the courts, and are irritating and expensive matters for the heirs to attend to. The widow business has become so common that even so distinctly

single a male as Mr. Keen believed that he might stand in some post-mortem peril.

The specific bequest, he believed, would make his estate an unprofitable field of operation. With \$50 legally and definitely stipulated as the reward, there will, probably, be no claimants. Attorneys' fees would more than account for \$50.

One must estimate the late Mr. Keen as a shrewd and far-seeing person—one might even say a very keen person.

THE INITIATIVE IN ARIZONA.

OUR great American tendency to enthusiastically and even riotously support a public man or a public measure and then to turn suddenly and eternally lambast the same if man or measure fails to produce each and every remedy and benefit promised, or even suggested, has never been more strikingly illustrated than in our sister state of Arizona, but recently an ardent and enthusiastic backer of and clamor for the initiative, the referendum and the recall of everything; and now showing a tendency to hold the initiative alone responsible for everything injurious that has ever happened to that state.

The Phoenix Gazette, which was one of the most strenuous advocates of what the Flagstaff Sun calls "the initiative, the glorious referendum, the supreme recall and the God-given constitution of the glorious state of Arizona," seems to have suffered an entire change of heart. The Gazette in a recent editorial says:

"There is no doubt but the enactment of those laws known as the 50 per cent, anti-blacklist, mothers' pension, industrial pursuits and one of two others, which were born through the initiative, have given Arizona a setback which will take years to overcome.

"The initiative was thought to be a good thing, but from the way it was used it proved more deadly to those who thought to profit by it than if they had struck a floating mine head on. The wage earner who lives in Arizona is bound to suffer because who on earth is going to hire a man or woman unsight and unseen or without the privilege of asking for references. Such a law must have emanated from a man who felt that the world was made for his special benefit or else it was drafted by those who expect to receive first class salaries without the least qualification.

"If the initiative is allowed to remain a part of our constitution the next law to be enacted will force all employers to pay salaries to a certain lot or number of employees, no matter if only half that number be needed. All the applicant will need is a card saying he is a member of the order which made the law the same as the full train crew law.

"During the first state legislature a law was enacted telling the railroads how many men should be employed on trains. Now suppose at the next general election, through the initiative, the same forces enact a law which will require the railroads to keep a sort of lookout on the cowcatcher and a brakeman for every six box cars in the train, claiming such law was being enacted for the safety of life and limb. Such a law would be just as sensible or as just as the 50 per cent, blacklist, or mothers' pension laws.

"It looks now as if the initiative is being used only for the purpose of destroying the development of Arizona. Therefore it behooves all voters in the state to acquaint themselves with the laws referred to and then prepare to repeal the agency through which they were made possible by the initiative."

Governor Hunt, now, takes a more conservative view of the situation. Just because the initiative is operated in Arizona has not proven all its friends claimed for it, the governor declines to stand for the discrediting of the principle involved. The initiative, the governor says, is all right. The trouble is that in Arizona it isn't working right yet. Which might be said of a lot of advanced legislation. It is proposed, approved and placed on the statute books without sufficient and often without any attention at all as to its machinery, its operation or as to how far or which way it will shoot.

THE PAULTINDERS.

LACKING anything else of importance to find fault with, standpat Republican newspapers are joyfully jumping upon the postoffice department because a few parcel post Christmas packages, objected to star mail routes and obscure addresses in Boston, Mass., have not reached their destination. The trouble, they say, comes from the "effort to run this vast business on short allowance and then boast of the profits."

Criticism of this kind will not get far. The people are too close to the postoffice and the postoffice is too close to the people for lies to be effective. The estimate of Christmas packages handled by parcel post, made the day after Christmas,

showed more than 100,000,000 packages during the Christmas rush, while an estimate of parcel post packages for 1914 is more than one billion.

We have searched carefully in the news columns of large numbers of newspapers for any direct, honest criticism of the postoffice management in any city or town during the Christmas rush, and we have failed to find it. In the Albuquerque postoffice the rush was handled so smoothly that a wait of fifteen minutes at a window was the maximum. The condition here seems to have been the rule throughout the country. When a business so vast as that of the United States postal service at Christmas time can be run with kicks confined to standpat newspapers in Hartford, Conn., and Boston, Mass., and still show a profit, that management is pretty likely to be criticism-proof with the people of these United States.

A Dream

(Detroit News.)

The men in the trenches, standing ankle-deep in slush and mud, were rehearsing a phrase in a foreign tongue. It passed from lip to lip, furiously.

An observer telephoned back from his pit between the lines that infantry fire was going high and the command to use greater deliberation was sent from angle to angle of the steep ditches in which the soldiers stood.

The light was poor because the Christmas star had not yet scaled the horizon. The eyes of the sharpshooters were turned toward the east where a wall of poplars drew a straight edge along the sky.

"The sun!" proclaimed a strong voice. "The sun! It is a signal."

"Peace!" they cried, in a tongue new-born by mist of them.

A watered battle of musketry and a few more tumbled back from the rear came the curses of officers and the popping of machine guns. More fell. But the others marched slowly and erect toward the foe.

"Peace. Let us have peace!" was their chant.

Faces appeared on the ridge ahead and a few lined men showed in view, their rifles held in readiness.

"Don't shoot," cried one, "see, they have thrown down their arms. They have surrendered."

"We have not surrendered," shouted a spokesman in the advancing ranks. "We are going home. It is Christmas day. We will fight no more. Come, celebrate the day with us."

An officer shot him through the back and he fell, face up and smiling.

"Peace!" he cried, as the red froth bubbled on his lips.

Then, in the inexplicable manner that thought and feeling travel through a mob, the idea raced along miles of entrenchments and tens of thousands of men from both sides poured out and ran toward their former "enemies." Men embraced and sobbed. A wild tumult swept from regiment to regiment, dying away in a faint hubbub down the line.

A few gun shots intermingled with the uproar and now a man fell before the pistol of a half-crazed superior, or a war-maddened private slew an officer. But they were used to killing, these thousands, and a few dead men, more or less, could not spoil their ecstasy.

And so they marched, shoulder to shoulder—German, Briton, Gaul and Slav—singing as they went. Guns and ammunition were left behind. Generals gave up their automobiles to weakened soldiers from the ranks. Aeroplanes, telephones and telegraph wires bore the news ahead and by noon on Christmas day the world knew that the last battle of history had been fought.

IF BACKACHE OR KIDNEYS BOTHER

Eat Less Meat. Also Take Glass of Salts Before Eating Breakfast.

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked, get sluggish, ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy; the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's urinous waste or you'll be a real sick person shortly. At first you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach ache, sour, tongue coated and you feel rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad.

Eat less meat, drink lots of water; also eat from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it is no longer a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

Short-hand.

The earliest work on shorthand was compiled by Dr. J. M. Bright of Cambridge, in 1588. He dedicated it to Queen Elizabeth, under the title "An Art of Short, Swift and Secret Writing by Character."

Romantic Story of Belgrade, Where War Began, Told by the National Geographic Society

The National Geographic society has issued the following bulletin telling of the geography and history of Belgrade, the capital from whence Europe's present great war took its beginning, and a city that has probably born more shocks-at-arms than any other in Europe.

"Belgrade, 'The Little Paris of the Balkans,' and perhaps the most bombardment of the present war, has probably seen more battles fought under its walls, and experienced the surge, shock and eddies of war more often than any other city in Europe, its whole story is one of conflicts of races, religions and governments."

"Belgrade has more than 2,000 years of history, and has had some seventy generations of seldom-idle warriors. An important key to the Balkan lands on the north, a point dominating the trade between the upper and lower Danube; at one time an outpost of Roman power; at another time considered the key to Hungary; for five centuries situated on the border land between Moslems and Christians; and now a Slavonian outpost, Belgrade never since its foundation has been able to force any certainty about the morrow's peace."

The Serbian capital was founded in the third century before Christ upon a triangular rocky promontory at the confluence of the Save and Danube rivers. It lies opposite the Slavonian town of Semlin, in Hungary. Upon one side, the Danube, here about 2,300 feet wide, divides it from Hungary, while on the other, 1,250 feet wide, bounds another foot of the triangle. The ground of the city is an unsymmetrical plateau, sloping abruptly to the west and more gently to the east. At the apex of this triangle is a chalky cliff 100 feet high, which overlooks and guards both rivers.

The Celtic built the first fortifications on this strategic rock. They called it Singidunum. The Romans were the next possessors, and they added to the city's strength. The Roman empire fell to pieces, and Belgrade became a battlefield for many races, converging from every quarter of the compass. Hungarians, Goths, and Germans were, in turn, its masters from the fourth to the sixteenth century. The emperor Justinian made it again Roman rule, fortified and improved it. It was captured by Charlemagne's Frankish adventurers, overrun by Bulgars, reconquered by Byzantium, wrested from the Greeks by the Hungarians, and then battle-forded with rapid-changing fortunes of war, among Greeks, Bulgars, Hungarians and Germans.

In the fourteenth century the city was in the hands of Serbian kings first, and later was held by the Hungarians. Then came the Turks. They

waged a number of unsuccessful campaigns against the city, but finally it fell into their hands in 1521, a prize for the Sultan Suleiman. It practically remained in the power of these masters until 1687, bearing the brunt of every attack upon the Ottoman from the north and west. Internal dissensions kept it almost idle, even when Turkey was at peace with her neighbors. The Turks called the city 'the home of wars for faith'."

"Between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries the Serbian capital was conquered a number of times, and besieged often. It, however, always found its way back to Turkey, and although Serbia practically became independent in the early part of the nineteenth century, the Turkish garrison at Belgrade was not withdrawn until 1847.

"Belgrade is the governmental and religious center, the center of art and culture, the financial, commercial and foreign trade center of the Serbian kingdom, and it is the kernel of the Serbian national consciousness. Since the withdrawal of the Turkish garrison it has blossomed out into a modern city, with wide streets, electric lights, street cars, and parks and other places of recreation. It has earned its designation of 'little Paris of the Balkans,' for there is a deal of finery, of Paris-inspired tone, in Belgrade; much of this, however, due to poverty, is tawdry.

"The capital's houses are long stretches of white, with more of garden and tree plantings around them than is usually found in a western city. The population has grown rapidly since 1867, from 26,000 in 1864, to 56,000 in 1910, and is a typical Balkan city mixture, composed of Serbians, Bulgars, Greeks, Turks, Macedonians, Czechs, Jews, Hungarians and Germans. The city has a number of handsome public buildings, many large, well-appearing business structures, numerous hotels, a university, and a natural library with 40,000 volumes.

"The beginnings of prosperity were evident before the first Balkan war. The exports of the Serbian people passed through Belgrade, and were taken by Austria-Hungary. These exports consisted almost entirely of raw materials for Serbia has never enjoyed a sufficient period of peace and good management to have a capital for industrial development. Belgrade had some industries, leather-working, brick-making, alcohol distillation, printing and brewing. Most of its manufactured goods, however, were imported.

"Belgrade in latter years has been one of the most patriotic capitals under the sun. It has seethed, and bubbled and boiled with pride and hope for its country. The Serbs have undertaken every effort aiming to ward making their capital known, respected and every admired abroad.

Lafayette Fund Formed to Give French Soldiers Comforts Because of French Aid Extended in 1776

Americans, through the medium of the Lafayette fund, are to be given the chance to pay a little interest on the debt this country owes to France. The Lafayette fund was inaugurated several weeks ago by a number of prominent men and women of New York City, its purpose being to supply kits containing articles of necessity and comfort for the French soldiers in the trenches. These kits, costing \$2 each, are made possible by voluntary contributions.

There is a strong touch of patriotic sentiment behind this movement on behalf of the French soldiers. The snow and wind are just as cold along the European Alps as ever the winter was severe at America's Valley Forge, and Americans never can forget that it was Lafayette and his men of France who endured the hardships and dangers of the Revolution, shoulder to shoulder with the builders of this nation, and who helped them in the winning of this nation's independence. It is in a spirit of gratitude as well as of humanitarianism that we are endeavoring to help the French soldiers in the trenches. The Lafayette fund has been organized and the work to fulfill its purpose is being done.

This movement was inaugurated less than a month ago. Responses have been speedy and generous and already three shipments of these comfort kits have been made to France. Arrangements have been made with the French authorities for the immediate free transportation from New York of all packages received by them and for the delivery of these packages to the soldiers in the trenches within twenty-four hours after arrival in France.

Each of these comfort kits contains the following American made articles: A complete suit of fleeced underwear, two pairs of woolen socks, a pair of woolen gloves, an abdominal belt with six safety pins, a dark muffler, a colored handkerchief and a cake of soap.

While this fund at the outset has been supported practically by New York contributions, it rapidly is assuming national proportions. Contributions are being received from numerous places in neighboring states and the work is speedily assuming a nation-wide aspect. And the whole of each contribution goes for the benefit of the French soldiers in the field, the members of the executive committee personally having undertaken to meet all expenses necessary in conducting the affairs of the fund.

One may become known as a founder of the Lafayette fund by a contribution of \$50, as a sustainer by contributing \$100 and as a subscriber by giving \$25. One may become known as a contributor by sending \$5. The name of the contributor will be enclosed in each kit sent to France. The members of the executive com-

mittee of the Lafayette fund are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mr. John Jay Chapman, Miss Janet Scudder, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Miss Emily Sloane, Robert L. Bacon, Frederic H. Coudert, Rawlin Cottonet, H. Bayard Cutting, Richard Harding Davis, Archer M. Huntington, Philip W. Livermore, Philip M. Lydig, John G. Milburn, W. Forbes Morgan, Gouverneur Morris, Ralph J. Preston and Charles D. Wetmore. The offices of the fund are rooms 121 and 122, Vanderbilt hotel, New York City.

WILEY OUTLINES THE IDEAL FOOD PACKAGE FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Washington, Dec. 21.—Following an announcement that the parcel post will hereafter assist in the collection of food supplies for the starving Belgians, the woman's section of the commission for relief in Belgium has perfected a plan to gather food supplies in small lots from the ladies of America. Circulars have been issued to all parts of the country, giving the contents of ideal food boxes for Belgian relief which can be purchased by individuals or local committees from wholesale grocers, and sent through without cost or trouble to the donor from the point of shipment to the distressed Belgian cities.

The plan of "Food Boxes for Belgium"

HOW "TIZ" HELPS SORE, TIRED FEET

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelly feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more blisters with pain or draining up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any drugstore or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.



alum" was originated by Mrs. Joseph Darling of Washington. Mrs. Darling, like millions of other American women, had been knitting stockings for European soldiers until the lack occurred to her that she might put her brains to better account. She went to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert, and had him lay out the contents of three ideal boxes—one for infants, one for convalescents, and one for adults.

The woman's section of the commission of which Mrs. Landon W. Bates of New York is chairman, has taken up this plan nationally. Its workers in the various collecting centers throughout the United States will, within the next fortnight, have the local grocers arrange to have such boxes packed at wholesale cost prices, and will place them on sale throughout the principal American cities. The commission is gathering and shipping all food supplies without cost to the donor, and the purchaser of such a box need have no concern with it after he passes over the money.

Box A for infants (green band) and Box C for adults (red band) are made up as follows:

Box A for Infants (Green Band).

20 1-lb. tins sweetened condensed milk.

2 1-lb. tins patent barley flour.

2 1-lb. cotton socks of rice.

2 1-lb. sack rolled oats.

2 1-lb. sack yellow corn meal.

2 1-lb. sack salt.

1 can opener.

1 box.

Net weight of food, 20 1/2 lbs.; gross weight of box, packed, 35 1/2 lbs. Size of box, 15x12x8 1/2 inches.

This will support one infant for four weeks.

Wholesale price, \$2.25.

Box C for Well Adults (Red Band).

2 No. 3 tins beans.

2 No. 1 tins pink Alaska salmon.

1 1/2-lb. cotton sack rolled oats.

1 1/2-lb. cotton sack yellow corn meal.

1 1/2-lb. cotton sack yellow split peas.

1 1/2-lb. cotton sack granulated sugar.

1 2-lb. sack 70-80 California prunes.

1 7-lb. cotton sack wheat flour.

1 1-lb. cotton sack salt.

1 can opener.

1 box.

Net weight of food, 55 1/2 lbs.; gross weight of box, packed, 45 lbs. Size of box, 17 1/2x11 1/2x11 inches.

This will keep a family of four for two weeks.

Wholesale price, \$2.25.

Professor—Too bad! One of my pupils to whom I have given two courses of instruction in the cultivation of the memory has forgotten to pay me, and the worst of it is I can't remember his name!

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Removes Tan, Freckles, Moth Patches, Wash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and develops glowing skin. Has stood the test of 40 years, and is so famous we have it to be sure it is perfect. Made, and sold, only at the following places:

Dr. L. A. Dreyer said in a letter to the London Times: "As you believe will use this I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the best formula for the skin preparations." At druggists and Department Stores.

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